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and Holdsworth. In its later as in its earlier form this is a masterly work, and every American lawyer, and every law reformer too, should read it.

Besides Esmein's "*Histoire de la procédure criminelle en France*," this volume contains also chapters from Professor Garraud's "*Traité théorique et pratique d'instruction criminelle*" and from Mittermaier's "*deutsche Strafverfahren*." This fact we learn, not from the title-page, but from the editorial preface and from a footnote at the beginning of each extract. Perhaps this is justifiable in a book of this sort, even at the risk that careless readers will ascribe to Esmein statements for which he is in no way responsible. The careful reader can easily distinguish the author he is at the moment reading from the length of the footnotes; Mittermaier's being much longer and Professor Garraud's much shorter than Professor Esmein's. The result of this mixture is a fuller treatment of certain portions than were contained in the principal work which is a boon to the American student.

This volume is to be unqualifiedly commended as a standard and sufficient history of continental criminal procedure.

J. H. B.

LEADING CASES IN WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION. By G. N. W. Thomas. London: Butterworth & Co. 1913. pp. xvii, 122, 21.

This volume contains condensed reports of thirty-four cases in the House of Lords and twenty-two cases in the Court of Appeal. The cases are arranged according to subjects. As the provisions of the British act are in many respects similar to those in the various statutes recently adopted in many of our states, it is not strange that the subjects should have a familiar sound. "What is accident?" "Did the accident arise out of and in the course of the employment?" "Misconduct of the workman." "Injury due to 'horse-play.'" "Dependency." "Is the unemployment due to the injury or to the state of the labour market?" These are a few of the topics covered; and the recital of them is enough to indicate that the volume should not be neglected by American practitioners. There are ample references to the places where the cases are reported in full.

THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT. By Sir Frederick Pollock, assisted by Dinshah Fardunji Mulla. Third Edition. London: Sweet and Maxwell, Limited. 1913. pp. lxii, 765.

It is four years since the second edition of this book appeared, and the changes in the present edition are not numerous. We take pleasure, however, in again commending the book. There is a large amount of valuable comment on the English law of contracts, sales, and agency contained in it, besides the authorities from the Indian Reports.

S. W.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF CORPORATIONS. Volume V. By William W. Cook. Seventh Edition. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. 1913. pp. vii, 953.

THE PANAMA CANAL CONTROVERSY. By Sir H. Erle Richards. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 1913. pp. 48.

AMERICAN ADVOCACY. By Alexander H. Robbins. Second Edition. St. Louis: Central Law Journal Company. 1913. pp. xvi, 336.

THE CONTEST AGAINST CRIMINALITY. By Harald Salomon. Stockholm: Royal Printing Office, P. A. Norstedt & Söner. 1913. pp. 24.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM. By W. G. Langworthy Taylor. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1913. pp. x, 417.

THE INCOME TAX LAW OF 1913 EXPLAINED. By George F. Tucker. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. 1913. pp. xi, 271.

DROIT INTERNATIONAL PRIVÉ. By Jules Valéry. Paris: Fontemoing & Cie. 1914. pp. 1390.